

WILL OF A CAESAR

AS CECIL RHODES'S LAST TESTAMENT IS TERMED IN ENGLAND.

Further Details of the Municipal Bequests of the Great Promoter of Civilization.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTORS

WHO WILL DIVIDE OVER \$5,000,000 AMONG THEMSELVES.

Committee of Prominent Americans to Assist in Carrying Out the Scholarships Provisions.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS

ON THE "NOBLE ASPIRATIONS" OF THE DEAD PHILANTHROPIST.

How the Educational Scheme is Viewed by Americans—President Patton's Statement.

LONDON, April 5.—The war in South Africa, politics and every topic usually of interest was forgotten to-day by the London press in its discussion of Cecil Rhodes's will. Regarding that extraordinary document some new facts have been ascertained. The total of Mr. Rhodes's fortune is likely to prove to be \$5,000,000, or slightly under that amount. The executors are Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Dr. Jameson, L. L. Miesell and B. A. Hawksley, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate. They will divide about \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 among them. According to the terms of this legacy the amount is to be divided during his life time, but as each legatee dies his share goes to a common fund, until the surviving legatee becomes its sole owner. Hence, one of the executors, the majority of whom are already enormously wealthy, will one day inherit what will then have probably accumulated into nearly \$2,000,000. The executors, it is learned, have unusually full powers and can construe and add to the will as seems fit. Hence, the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected and each province of Canada may be put on the same footing as the American States.

One of Mr. Rhodes's most intimate associates said: "He drew up his will in the same spirit in which he approached all his great undertakings. In his most important tasks he merely sketched the outlines and left us to fill in the details. In the matter of the scholarships Mr. Rhodes saw the scheme was so vast that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines might result in harm, so, beyond endeavoring to meet the legal requirements, he tried to leave the fulfillment of his plans to those with whom during his life time he had frequently discussed them."

Regarding the American bequests the same authority said: "In the matter of the American bequests Mr. Rhodes saw the scheme was so vast that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines might result in harm, so, beyond endeavoring to meet the legal requirements, he tried to leave the fulfillment of his plans to those with whom during his life time he had frequently discussed them."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary arrangements are settled, a request will be made to several prominent men in the United States to form a committee to act in conjunction with the English committee in carrying out the provisions for which the executors are palpably unfitted by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs and its laws.

The afternoon papers all devote lengthy editorials to the "Caesar will," as it is termed. The Globe, the Standard and the Times all praise the noble aspirations of the dead philanthropist. The St. James's Gazette, referring to the intimations that the best young Americans will be drawn to the education and to which he is so fond, and from no other desire than that Oxford should equip them to be profitable servants of their motherland. We welcome them."

The Westminster Gazette says it believes the inclusion of Americans and German colonies ought to bring new life and new ideas to Oxford, adding: "We hope the university will be able to meet it in a cordial spirit. Whether it will have a unifying effect in the empire and promote the good relations between America and Germany which Mr. Rhodes desired, will depend largely on the spirit in which the university authorities receive the gift and its ability to meet the wants of these students."

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the American bequest as the great feature of the will, says: "A more remarkable provision for bringing to the university the best young men of the world into closer touch with the power of education than this bequest has never before dreamed of. The bequest is a noble one, and it is deeply touched by this splendid gift of its friendship made by the dead."

George Rhodes Made Happy

NEW YORK, April 5.—George Rhodes, a Lakewood, N. J., janitor, has received a dispatch from his son at Philadelphia saying Cecil Rhodes left him a legacy of \$50,000. The old man was almost overcome by the news but left at once for Philadelphia and he expected to sail immediately for Europe to claim his fortune. Among his friends at Lakewood, Rhodes's relationship to the "empire builder" of South Africa was unknown until the dispatch arrived. Then he told his wife, the mother of a child, who is first cousin to Cecil Rhodes.

"Cecil," he said, "was going to Boston when I came to America. I went to Buffalo and later to Buffalo. From the latter city I moved to Philadelphia, but a few years ago he came to Philadelphia and was compelled to earn a living by doing janitor work. Rhodes and myself never got along very well together, as my family had always disliked over religious matters. I wrote him in 1886 and told him that I was not doing very well and would like to go to South Africa. He sent me a curt note, saying there were enough Rhodeses in South Africa, and refused to help me."

Reciprocity in University Products

NEW YORK, April 5.—Asked for an opinion as to the possibilities of the great educational work to be accomplished under the will of Cecil Rhodes, President Butler of Columbia University, said: "The value of Mr. Rhodes's striking bequest will depend largely on its conditions and upon the wisdom with which it is administered. It is a striking tribute to the power of education in promoting national efficiency and international amity by a man of great sagacity and political foresight. It provides peace and good will between the nations that

participate in its privileges the gift by Mr. Rhodes will be an unqualified blessing. Chancellor MacVicker of the New York University, said: "Cecil Rhodes's endowment of scholarships in Oxford to American students will promote national reciprocity in university products. It will encourage the interchange of both advanced students and professors."

President Patton's Views.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—President Patton this afternoon said of the gift of late Cecil Rhodes to the University of Oxford:

"This extraordinary gift is an occasion for general rejoicing. It will strengthen the tie between Great Britain and her world-wide colonies, and that is a part of imperialism which should have the hearty approval of us all. It will foster the sentiment of good will between the two great English-speaking nations and this way serve the cause of Christian civilization. It will bring the influence of English ideals to bear upon our American system of education, and that will be a distinct advantage to us. It only remains that some one should give a similar opportunity for British youth to study in our leading American universities. Both countries have much to learn from each other."

Rhodes Admired the Kaiser.

BERLIN, April 5.—The newspapers here generally agree that friendship for Emperor William was largely the motive for Cecil Rhodes's bequest for Germany and welcome the prospect of broadening the intellectual horizon of German students through contact with the most intellectual in England. The Lokal Anzeiger refers to the pleasurable satisfaction experienced in official circles, but adds that there was no surprise, as it was known how extraordinary was Mr. Rhodes's esteem for the Emperor, whom he warmly defended in British and German circles.

Kimberley in Mourning.

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony, April 5.—The train bearing the body of Cecil Rhodes, which left Cape Town on Thursday, arrived here to-day on its way to Bulwer, Matabeleland. The town was in mourning and practically the entire population marched in procession past the funeral car.

MANY FRACTURED LIMBS

HUNDREDS OF FOOTBALL GAME SPECTATORS BADLY INJURED.

Police Charged a Crowd of People, a Terrace Gave Way and Scores Fell Sixty Feet to the Ground.

GLASGOW, April 5.—The struggle of the crowds which gathered at Ibrox Park to-day to witness the last international association football contest between teams from England and Scotland caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of three persons and the injury of 135 others. When the game began 70,000 spectators were on the ground and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the field, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats, with the result that the terraces dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other. In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the westerly terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground sixty feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken limbs. A number of the spectators were suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs, while some sustained internal injuries. The police charged the crowd and removed in ambulances to infirmaries and the lesser sufferers were sent in cabs to the hospital.

A few persons were thrown down and trampled upon in trying to escape from the terrace. The police charged the crowd and removed in ambulances to infirmaries and the lesser sufferers were sent in cabs to the hospital.

The fallen portion is one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide, and contained twelve persons. The result of the disaster was, therefore, a disaster of a very serious nature. The management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident. Even the management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident.

PARDON FOR COGHLEN.

Brave Naval Officer Restored to Former Grade in Service.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President to-day signed a pardon in the case of Capt. Joseph B. Coghlen, a sailor who lost eleven years of his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp letter written by him to the detail officer of the Navy Department. As one of the captains in the battle of Manila, Capt. Coghlen was advanced, so as to make up a good part of the ground he had lost. The President's action to-day makes him at the head of the list of captains, along with Captain Sands. On the retirement of Admiral Coghlen, his name was placed on the list of retired captains. He is now a retired captain, and his name is on the list of retired captains.

Suit for \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dr. C. H. Herold, collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of New Jersey, has been served with a summons to appear in the New Jersey Supreme Court. The action is brought by the American Sugar Refining Company, which has sued Dr. Herold for taxes under the war revenue act. It is understood the suit is brought to test the constitutionality of the law.

Bodies of Soldiers Uncarried.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 5.—Workingmen of San Juan hill yesterday excavated the bodies of three American soldiers. They were evidently killed during the charge and probably belonged to the Ninth or Seventeenth Infantry. The bodies of thirty-three Spaniards have been exhumed while restoring the trenches.

NEW YORK TAKES THE LEAD IN PASSING STRINGENT ANARCHISTIC LAWS.



CORRUPTION ALLEGED

GRAND JURY ARRAIGNMENT OF ST. LOUIS PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Members of the Municipal Assembly Charged with Forming Conspiracies to "Bleed" Corporations.

MOUND CITY FULL OF RASCALS

WHO DESERVE CONVICTS' GARB, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT.

Pilfering, Bribe Giving and Bribe Taking the Occupation of Many Persons in and Out of Office.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Most sensational charges are made by the grand jury, which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the municipal assembly, in its final report to Judge O'Neil in the Criminal Court to-day.

The grand jury report declares that the people of St. Louis have only a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among the sworn officers and public servants of the city. It finds that the municipal assembly, which is the body of the city, has been a place of corruption and venality for the past ten years.

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MARVELS IN SURGERY.

Experiments Reported to the German Chirurgical Society.

BERLIN, April 5.—Among originalities of surgery described at the sessions this week of the thirty-first congress of the German Chirurgical Association was the case of a patient who had been suffering from a tumor of the neck for many years. The tumor was removed, and the patient was cured.

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THE GOVERNOR TALKS

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION OF STATE PRISON CHARGES.

He Made Arrangements for an Examination Immediately Upon Receiving Dr. Horne's Letter.

SHOWS COPIES OF LETTERS

NO FOUNDATION FOR STATEMENT IN A CHICAGO PAPER.

There Has Been No Effort Made to Keep Secret the Plans of the Authorities.

Yesterday evening when Governor Durbin's attention was called to the statement of a Chicago paper to the effect that he had declared that the charges made by one official in the Prison North against another, involving cruelty to prisoners, would be attended to by the board of control, and that the matter was no affair of his, he said that he had never made a statement of which such meaning could be distorted.

"I have said to everyone who has inquired that a thorough investigation would be made at the earliest day possible by the board of control, in whom I have confidence. I have also told all inquirers that one member of the board is out of the State for a brief period and that no investigation could be made until the whole board is present."

"It appears from my letter book," which Governor Durbin opened, "that the letter from Dr. Horne containing the charges, was received March 7 just as I was leaving the capital to attend to official business elsewhere. On March 15 when I had returned I wrote Dr. Horne acknowledging the receipt of his letter and informing him that the charges would be thoroughly investigated when the board should hold its session, about April 1."

WROTE TO BOARD OF CONTROL.

The same day Governor Durbin wrote each member of the board of control that charges had been filed by Dr. Horne against the deputy warden of a serious character, which must be investigated. Governor Durbin read Dr. Horne's letter and the copies of those to Dr. Horne and the board of control.

"Every arrangement had been made for the investigation to go on this week, but one member was absent which made it impossible to proceed until his return," continued Governor Durbin. "During the past week," he went on, "the reason of the delay was given to all who made inquiry about it Monday I expect the board here, when plans for a thorough investigation of the charges will be made. I cannot say more now than that the investigation will be as searching as it can be and that the facts will be reached. Much has been printed about the matter that I know nothing of and of which I would say nothing until the witnesses have been heard."

DEFENSE OF L. J. TOOMBS.

No Attempt to Explain the Murder of Carrie Larsen.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The defense of Louis J. Toombs, alleged murderer of Carrie Larsen, closed its evidence this afternoon. The defendant did not take the witness stand, and there was no direct contradiction offered of the charge made by Robert Klesling that Toombs strangled the girl on the steamer Peerless on the night of Dec. 30 and hung her body to the bottom of the Burlington ship, in which the steamer lay in winter quarters.

The defense consisted of an attack on the veracity of the accuser, an attempted contradiction of details of his story, an attempt to show that the girl was not on the steamer Peerless on the night of Dec. 30 and that she was not hung to the bottom of the Burlington ship, in which the steamer lay in winter quarters.

Cincinnati Factory Burned.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The plant of Albert Schneider, carriage wheel workers, located on the corner of Gest and Ochler streets, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$50,000. The fire originated in the boiler room from some unknown cause.

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tempted alibi for the time at which the lad said the crime was committed. There was no attempt made by the defense to explain the alleged murder of the girl, whom it was admitted had been taken to the steamer by Captain Toombs on the promise of work. It is thought that the case will come to an end Monday night.

COL. S. B. LUNDLUM KILLED.

Struck by a Steam of Water and Hurled Down a Mountain.

TELLURIDE, Col., April 5.—Col. S. B. Lundlum, superintendent of the Keystone Placer Mining Company, whose mines are located about four miles west of town, was almost instantly killed, and Peter Epewich was seriously injured by a hydraulic giant which became unmanageable. The stream of water coming with terrific force struck Colonel Lundlum at close range and hurled him fifty feet down the mountain side. His shoulder, ribs and other bones were broken.

Colonel Lundlum was one of the most distinguished hydraulic engineers in the country, having been engaged in hydraulic mining in California for thirty years. Col. Lundlum was sixty years old and leaves a widow and one daughter.

NEGROES WARNED TO LEAVE.

Every Oklahoma Militiaman May Be Sent to Lawton.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 5.—The Comanche county authorities wired Governor Ferguson to-night stating that proclamations have been posted all over the city of Lawton warning all negroes to leave town by to-morrow. The city is said to be wild with excitement. The Governor has been asked if he will order out the territorial National Guard if it becomes necessary. Governor Ferguson answered that the Oklahoma militiaman will be sent to Lawton if necessary to protect the colored citizens. The trouble here is the result of an election on April 1, when attempts were made to keep the negroes from voting.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS OPPOSES INFLUX OF CHINESE LABORERS.

Speech in Behalf of the Immigration Restriction Bill That Is Now Under Consideration.

CONGRESS HAS AMPLE POWER

TO PROHIBIT ADMISSION OF UNSIRABLE PERSONS, HE SAYS.

May Legislate Against Contamination of Our Citizenship the Same as Against Other Menaces.

MR. BRICK'S SPEECH IN HOUSE

ANOTHER STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CHINESE EXCLUSION.

South Bend's Representative Thinks American Toilers Should Be Protected from Cheap Labor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Two notable speeches on the Chinese exclusion bill were made by Indians in Congress to-day. In the Senate Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks spoke in support of the bill before that body. He analyzed its provisions to demonstrate that they were not in contravention of our treaty with China and discussed at length the right of Congress to enact exclusion legislation. He maintained that it was a cardinal principle of this government to protect its labor against such low-priced labor as would come to the United States from China.

In the House Representative A. L. Brick, of South Bend, spoke for twenty minutes in favor of the measure under consideration by that branch of the national legislature. He has been very much interested in the bill since the opening of the session and has given the matter a great deal of thought. When Mr. Fairbanks spoke he analyzed its provisions to demonstrate that they were not in contravention of our treaty with China and discussed at length the right of Congress to enact exclusion legislation. He maintained that it was a cardinal principle of this government to protect its labor against such low-priced labor as would come to the United States from China.

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